

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 70

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HURSTY DUMPTY,  
WITH NEW FEATURES.BOHEMIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE SEVEN DWARFS;  
OR, HAZARDING AND THE WORLD OF WONDERS.HARLEQUIN THEATRE, Broadway.—SHADOW OF A  
CRIME.—RICHIEUX AT SIXTEEN.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., between 6th and  
7th avs.—ROMEO AND JULIET.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE HUCKLEBERRY  
EXTRAVAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and  
Broadway.—AMERICAN AND FOREIGN THEATRE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—ELIZA HOLT'S  
BENEFIT COMPANY.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC SKEWERS  
AND LIVING STATUES.—PICTO.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
MURDER AND MURDER.BROADWAY THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PICTO  
MURDER AND MURDER.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HORSE  
MARRIAGE.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PAIR THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—SINGERS OF THE BLONDE.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway Building, 15th  
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.TONY PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 25 Broadway.—COMIC  
VOGUE.—MEXICO MINSTRELS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN  
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA—  
CHAMPINO E LA CORONA DI SPAGNA.BOOTH'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BOOTH'S  
MINSTRELS.—GRANT'S CABINET.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 11, 1869.

## Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

Herald carriers and news dealers are in-  
formed that they can now procure the requisite  
number of copies direct from this office without  
delay.All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled  
sheets must be made to the Superintendent in  
the counting-room of the HERALD establish-  
ment.Newsmen who have received spoiled papers  
from the HERALD office, are requested to re-  
turn the same, with proof that they were  
obtained from here direct, and have their  
money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be  
sold to readers of the HERALD.

## MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers  
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a  
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement  
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is  
furnished in the city.

## THE NEWS.

## Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 10.

A report was received in Liverpool yesterday that  
the American ship Anna, from Yarmouth, Mass., was  
recently wrecked off the Scilly Islands. All hands  
were saved.The Spanish government has telegraphed instructions  
to General Duce to not enforce the death  
penalty in the case of the imprisoned Cuban in-  
surgents.

## Cuba.

The steamship Henry Burden, which left Jack-  
sonville, Fla., some time ago, has succeeded in landing  
a force of 100 Cubans, under Señor Cisneros, and a  
large assortment of war material, near Mayari,  
where Cespedes was waiting to receive them. The  
Cubans were all armed with Peabody rifles and  
revolvers and carried with them several pieces of light  
field artillery. The cholera had disappeared from  
the neighborhood of Santiago.

## New Zealand.

Our Wellington letter is dated December 23. The  
effect of the prevailing war between the Hausas  
and the settlers has already been to destroy con-  
siderable property, and the conclusion of it  
at an early day is not hoped for. The  
friendly natives, who took part in the  
fight at Ygatapa and bore the brunt of  
the battle have withdrawn from their white allies,  
as they said, for a few weeks' rest. In the West  
the savages had advanced within five miles of Wanganui  
township, and the chief had sent a letter to the  
English authorities demanding their departure from  
New Zealand.

## Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to repeal the  
Revenue Office act was reported from the House,  
and laid over until the expiration of the morning hour.  
At that time accordingly the bill was called up and  
Mr. Trumbull moved to refer it to the Committee on  
the Judiciary. Messrs. Thayer, Grimes, McDonald,  
Corbett and Morton opposed the reference. Mr. Mor-  
ton stating that he feared the bill would not be  
acted upon at this session. Messrs. Trumbull,  
Edmonds, Howard, Williams, Harlan, Pomeroy and  
Conkling spoke in favor of referring the bill. Messrs.  
Edmonds and Howard stating that the Senate ought  
to be in no haste to get rid of one of its great con-  
stitutional powers. The bill was finally referred, by a  
vote of 24 to 23. The bill to strengthen the public  
credit was called up and the Senate adjourned.

## The Legislature.

In the State Senate yesterday bills were introduced  
to establish a new stage route in New York; incor-  
porating the New York Stock Transfer Company; to  
amend the charters of several insurance companies,  
and a number of minor bills, soon after which an  
adjournment took place.In the Assembly the Speaker presented communi-  
cations from several gas companies giving the  
amounts held by them as deposits from gas consumers.  
The bill making appropriations for the  
maintenance of State prisons was passed. The  
Governor sent in the concurrent resolution of  
Congress proposing the pending constitutional  
amendment, which was referred to the Com-  
mittee on Federal Relations. A number of im-  
portant bills were reported. The bill conferring  
additional powers on the New York University was  
passed. Nearly 100 bills were introduced, including  
one to limit the charge for way passengers on the  
Central Railroad to two cents per mile, and several  
others relating to city improvements and corpora-tions in New York and Brooklyn. Several petitions  
were presented, after which the Assembly took a re-  
cess. At the evening session several bills were re-  
ported to a third reading, among them one to amend  
the quarantine law in relation to the collection of  
ship news. A resolution offered by Mr. Seligman in  
relation to taxing towns that vote to aid in con-  
structing railroads was passed. The Assembly then  
adjourned.

## Miscellaneous.

Secretary Riecke, of the Navy Department, yester-  
day assumed the duties of his office. Vice Admiral  
Porter was with him most of the day.Secretary Cox was also at his post, and received  
visits from the various heads of bureaus.President Grant yesterday informed a committee of  
the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, who called  
to inform him how they proposed to distribute the  
minor patronage in that State, that he intended to  
appoint a few personal friends there to office, and  
after that he would defer to the wishes of the de-  
legation.The office seekers in Washington are besieging  
Vice President Colfax, as they cannot have a hearing  
from President Grant. The good natured Vice Pres-  
ident retorted his determination to take no part  
whatever in the distribution of the patronage, and  
to get rid of the hungry crew has expressed a de-  
termination to leave the city. The caucus of the re-  
publican members of the Senate yesterday was partly  
for the purpose of selecting a President pro tem.  
Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, was chosen.In relation to the Cabinet Wendell Phillips says  
Massachusetts furnishes all the first rate brains it  
contains. Its material furnishes no indications as  
to the President's plan of pacification in the South,  
except that it means the people, as hitherto, must  
do the work. In three of his expressions—the en-  
dorsement of the new amendment, the proposed  
citizenship of the Indian and a rigorous enforce-  
ment of the reconstruction laws—Mr. Phillips de-  
clares himself well satisfied with the President, for  
he always expects promises made by President Grant  
to be performed.Another heavy snow storm is raging in Canada,  
which is described as the most severe of the season.  
The drifts in places on the railroads about Montreal  
are twenty-five or thirty feet deep.Extensive preparations have been made in Balti-  
more for the reception of ex-President Johnson to-  
day. He will be met at the railway station by the  
Mayor and City Council and a civil and military pro-  
cession and accompanied to Barnum's Hotel, where  
he will receive the citizens at three o'clock this after-  
noon. At eight o'clock a public dinner is to be  
given him.In the Criminal Court of Maryland yesterday John  
D. French, a commercial traveller from Connecticut  
pleaded guilty to an indictment for selling goods by  
sample without a State license and was fined \$100  
and costs.John A. McCauley, Dennis Sullivan and Nathan  
Smith are under arrest in Boston charged with rob-  
bing Foderline's jewelry store, in that city, of  
\$2,000 worth of diamonds. McCauley was ar-  
rested in Canada.

## The City.

Another strange development is now made in re-  
ference to the Rogers murder. A man, under the  
assumed name of Cunningham, who is confined in  
the White Plains prison on a charge of bigamy in  
having married two young ladies within thirty-six  
hours, has made a marvelous statement implicating  
Logan No. 2, which he expresses himself willing to  
swear to and prove provided he is guaranteed  
from prosecution on the charge of bigamy.His second wife, he states, was a discarded  
mistress of Logan, who had in her possession  
letters and documents showing that  
Logan was watching his opportunity to murder  
Rogers in revenge for evidence he had given against  
him some time before, and he married her to obtain  
these documents, Logan being a close friend of his  
and having offered him pecuniary inducements for  
them. Logan afterwards, however, "went back" on  
him, and he now makes the statement in retaliation.The officers of the army and navy, Department of  
the Gulf, met at Delmonico's last evening for the  
purpose of organizing a society. General Bowen  
was elected temporary chairman. The Committee  
on Permanent Organization reported the name of  
Admiral Farragut as permanent president, with a  
list of distinguished vice presidents, and the  
first of July was fixed as the day for the reunion,  
the place being yet in abeyance.A Baltimorean named Henry M. Steele, committed  
suicide in his room, at No. 1 Irving place, yesterday  
by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He was  
troubled in regard to his separation from his wife  
and had taken to excessive drink.The civil rights case, in which a colored woman  
sued the Savannah Steamship Company for refusing  
her a first class passage was closed yesterday and  
given to the jury with instructions to bring in a  
verdict.In the case of Robert Tillman, charged with the  
murder of William H. Carney, in October last, the  
jury yesterday rendered a verdict of manslaughter  
in the third degree, whereupon he was sentenced to  
four years in the State Prison.The steamship West, Captain Wankle, will leave  
Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and  
Bremen. The mails will close at the Post office at  
twelve M.The steamship Eagle, Captain M. B. Greene, will  
leave pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for  
Havana direct.The steamship Alaska, Captain Gray, will sail at  
twelve M. to-day from pier 42 North river for San  
Francisco via Aspinwall.The steamship Saragossa, Captain Ryder, will  
leave pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for  
Charleston, S. C.The stock market underwent a reaction yester-  
day after the noon hour as a result of large realiza-  
tions and declined about one per cent in the prin-  
cipal speculative shares. Bonds in London having  
fallen to 91; there was a sharp upward turn in gold,  
which carried the price as high as 124 1/2, but there  
was a yielding at the close to 124 1/4.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, and General J.  
B. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas  
Hotel.Commander Emmons, of the United States Navy;  
Rear Admiral G. L. Fox, of New York; W. G. Hasbrouck,  
of Newburgh; H. F. Cough, of Cincinnati; Henry  
Kip, of Buffalo; Charles Burnham, Dexter Bryan  
and James A. Woodbury, of Boston, are at the Astor  
House.Judge J. B. Southard and Dr. Henderson, of Cali-  
fornia, and George Higgins, of Montana, are at the  
Metropolitan Hotel.Captain Philip Eaton and R. S. Whittier, of Bos-  
ton, and George H. Wells, of New Orleans, are at the  
St. Charles Hotel.J. M. Douglas, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort  
House.C. M. Clapp, of Boston; J. J. Symes, of Norwalk,  
and J. Stephens, of Massachusetts, are at the West-  
minster Hotel.Thomas Perkins, of England, and Jo. B. Dunn, of  
Virginia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.Governor Burdick, of Rhode Island; Colonel  
Jens, of Philadelphia; Dr. Jones, of Baltimore, and  
M. T. Bennett, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Ave-  
nue Hotel.S. P. Holland, of Buffalo; S. T. Fairchild, of Caze-  
novia; Frank King, of Boston; A. O. Hall, of Providence,  
and W. S. Welch, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman  
House.Major General Winfield B. Hancock arrived in  
town from New Orleans yesterday morning, and is  
the guest of a friend in Clinton place.

Prominent Departure.

Congressman J. V. S. Pruyn has gone to Albany.

The Hermit Boy.—By a few phrases in a  
coroner's inquest there is a picture presented  
altogether better than any of those of villanous  
little heroes that the third rate writers  
give us in sensation novels. Horrible as was  
the life of which this child was a part—a  
father, a scavenger of sixty-four years, inhabiting  
a hovel in common with a woman of  
thirty-eight, and one or the other always  
drunk—his own child life given to him  
in nature to be heroic even according to the de-  
graded standard of defending such a father?The Cabinet Difficulty—The Fight Among  
the Politicians.Mr. Stewart's surrender of the Treasury De-  
partment back again into the hands of the  
President has entangled General Grant among  
the politicians. Clashing political influences  
have gathered about him and party considera-  
tions are thrust upon him. A tremendous  
pressure from Congress has been at work in  
favor of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, for  
the Treasury, including the retirement of Mr.  
Hoar from the Cabinet in behalf of this arrange-  
ment, and the appointment of an Attorney  
General from New York as her equivalent for  
the loss of the Treasury. Rumor yesterday  
morning had settled it upon this adjustment,  
and fortified the appointment of Boutwell with  
the assurance that he was a favorite with  
Grant, with Washburne and with Rawlinson,  
the faithful staff officer who, they say, is held in  
reserve for the War Office.The retirement of Mr. Stewart was a point  
gained to the whiskey rings and all the other  
cliques and combinations of Treasury robbers,  
in and out of office, and to all their spoils-  
seeking radical affiliations. The next point to  
be filled the place made vacant with a more accept-  
able man to the spoilsmen than Mr. Stewart.And here a powerful political element, which  
had remained invisible to the naked eye, was  
brought actively into the contest. We refer to  
the protective tariff party in Congress. With  
the announcement of Mr. Stewart's ap-  
pointment the "Free Trade League" of this  
city got up a congratulatory meeting, and at  
this meeting Mr. William C. Bryant and Mr.  
W. D. Field could not conceal their satisfac-  
tion at the discovery that a free trader had  
been placed in charge of the Treasury. No  
doubt this valuable information raised the  
alarm among the high tariffists of Congress  
and rallied them in a solid body against the  
recognition of Mr. Stewart on any terms and  
in a fixed determination against any repeal or  
modification of the Treasury law of 1789.The zeal of the Free Trade League in this  
matter outran its discretion, and Bryant,  
who is quite as much a fanatic on free trade as  
Greeley is on protection, in forgetting the  
good old injunction, "Never halloo until you  
are out of the woods," threw the  
fat into the fire. Hence the Congres-  
sional pressure which has resulted in the  
retirement of Stewart and in bringing Bout-  
well into the foreground.David A. Wells had been  
agitated among the republican high tariff  
journals as a marvellous proper man for the  
Treasury until he undertook to demonstrate,  
in his official report as Treasury Commissioner,  
that the protective system operates to make  
the rich richer and the poor poorer. But  
since then they have dropped Wells as utterly  
disqualified for the management of the revenue  
service.Boutwell, a Massachusetts tariff  
man, is the man for Pennsylvania and all the  
protectionists. True, it does not appear that  
high tariff or free trade arguments have  
been brought to bear upon General Grant;  
but the objections of Bryant to Boutwell no  
more need an explanation than the admiration  
for Boutwell expressed by the Pennsylvania.In Illinois, however, and the adjoining  
States the prevailing popular sentiment is  
against the high protective school of Pennsylv-  
ania and Massachusetts. The interests of  
the agricultural West are identified with free  
trade, and perhaps General Grant may  
lean to this theory of cheap "store  
goods." It so happens, too, that the  
tariff question remains an open one in the  
republican party. But there is none the less a  
conflict between the protective wing and the  
free trade wing of the party going on; and  
doubtless this is the secret of the difficulty with  
General Grant in finding a new man for the  
Treasury acceptable to Congress. The politi-  
cians have evidently gained a hearing with  
him; but if he is laboring for a Secretary  
that will give them general satisfaction he is  
laboring in vain.Notwithstanding the stumbling block of  
1789 in reference to Mr. Stewart, over which  
the Senate stumbled before apprised of its ex-  
istence, the original plan of General Grant of  
selecting his Cabinet without the aid of the  
politicians is still the best for a cohesive and  
harmonious Cabinet. His experience of the  
last two days has, we presume, satisfied the  
General upon this point. In any event we look  
for a solution of this Cabinet difficulty to-day,  
and though it may be Mr. Boutwell we are  
prepared to hear that it is not Mr. Boutwell.AN OREGON IDEA.—A newspaper in Oregon  
publishes its list of births, marriages and  
deaths under the head of "Come, Fixed to  
Stay, and Gone." In Chicago the title is  
"Come, Nix for Stay, Gone Up."THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CUBAN  
REVOLUTION.—It is telegraphed by the At-  
lantic cable that General Dulce has been or-  
dered to suspend all executions of prisoners.  
This is an indication that Spain is getting  
civilized. It is the first time in her history  
that she has been willing to pay the price of a  
cable despatch to save the life of a colossus.  
It also indicates that some new policy is to be  
adopted with reference to the island. The in-  
dependence of Cuba cannot be far distant.A FINE FIELD FOR RELIGIOUS LABOR.—The  
clergymen of Philadelphia who are moving  
for the amelioration of the punishment of the  
murderers Twitchell and Eaton will find an  
excellent field for their exertions in Mexico,  
where Juarez, like the King of Dahomey, is  
luxuriating in the amount of gore he can shed.A NEW READING OF SHAKESPEARE.—"Crown  
got by blood must be by blood maintained"—or  
extinguished. Let us have a list of the late  
executions by Juarez in Mexico.ANOTHER BLAST FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.—  
The Anti-Slavery Standard gives us another  
blast on the eternal nigger. It is a gratifying  
to see a man like Wendell Phillips scolding  
away, in dribsels, a reputation so well earned.  
Mr. Phillips is like a solitary soldier left upon  
a battle field where his own efforts have  
largely contributed to victory. Both sides have  
now retired from the contest, but the one  
soldier left keeps shouting, raving and scold-  
ing as if the battle still raged, much to the  
amusement of the passer-by, who would con-  
sider him great if he would only keep his mouth  
shut and be contented to rest on his laurels."STEAMIN' ALL" is the whalemanlike cry of  
the New Hampshire radicals who expect favors  
at the hands of the Grant administration.The New Hampshire Election—Connection  
Next in Order.Last spring the republicans of New Hamp-  
shire, three months and over in advance of the  
Chicago Convention, fought their State fight  
under the banner of General Grant as their  
Presidential candidate against the field. That  
State campaign, therefore, was accepted as the  
touchstone of Grant's popularity. The State  
had always been closely divided and sharply  
contested between the two parties, and from  
the general drift of the elections East and West  
of 1867 the democrats were encouraged with  
the evidences of a popular reaction which  
might give them the initial victory of 1868.The democrats were inspired with the hope of  
a defeat of Grant in his first preliminary battle.  
Consequently the State canvass in New Hamp-  
shire last spring was contested foot by foot on  
both sides, and every accessible voter was  
brought out; for the result was to be the first  
gun for the Presidency under the banner of  
Grant. The election marked a return of the  
popular tide to the republicans and dissipated  
all doubts as to the availability of General  
Grant and as to the action of the Chicago Con-  
vention.This year New Hampshire has been called  
upon to speak first among the States her  
opinion of President Grant's inaugural and  
upon his policy of a Cabinet of his own choos-  
ing. The result—a more decisive victory  
than that of last March—was on election  
night substantially covered by the con-  
gratulatory speech of the Governor  
elect, Onslow Stearns. He said:—"It is a re-  
affirmation of New Hampshire's attachment to  
republican principles, and of her determina-  
tion to stand by President Grant in his de-  
clared purposes of introducing economy, re-  
trenchment and reform into every department  
of the government. As New Hampshire was  
the first State to formally present the name of  
General Grant to the nation, it is fitting that  
her people should send as a greeting the first  
endorsement of his administration." Very  
good, Governor; see that you stick to your  
text, for the administration will be fighting the  
Philistines of the whiskey rings and other  
Treasury plundering rings before long, and the  
cries of the wounded will be apt to startle the  
radical junta of Congress.Connecticut comes next—April 5. The election  
here, as in New Hampshire, includes the  
State delegation to the lower house of the  
Forty-first or present Congress. New Hamp-  
shire returns an unbroken republican delega-  
tion. In the last Congress, expiring the 4th of  
March, the democrats of Connecticut had three  
members to one republican. But General  
Grant last November completely upset the  
State, carrying three out of the four Con-  
gressional districts. What is the prospect now?The democrats profess to have some hope  
of recovering the State on the negro suffrage  
issue embraced in the pending fifteenth  
amendment to the constitution. They are  
making their fight on that question and the  
democratic dry bones of State rights. We ap-  
prehend, however, that the democratic party  
on these old Bourbonic ideas is dead and done  
for, and that its reconstruction will depend  
upon the coming events of the new adminis-  
tration.THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A STUART OF  
ENGLAND AND A STEWART OF AMERICA—One  
was a Pretender, the other an extender.REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.—It is a  
significant fact that out of three most con-  
spicuous heroes of our late war Grant is  
President and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Army and Navy, Sherman is a general and  
Sheridan a lieutenant general. The Army  
Orders, dated March 5, 1869, and signed by  
the Secretary of War, General Schofield, in-  
dicate a return to the peace basis from which  
"the logic of events" has during several years  
past compelled a wide departure. And the  
orders signed by General Sherman on the 8th  
of March, naming the members of his staff—  
all of them experienced officers, whose war  
record is honorable to the highest degree and  
who are known to be in perfect union with  
their distinguished chief—justify the hope,  
which cannot fail to be realized, that the  
United States army will henceforth prove to  
be no less compact and powerful and ready  
for all emergencies than it has hitherto been."THE SPECIE BASIS OF THE REPUBLIC"—The  
gold and silver in the Rocky Mountains, under  
Grant's inaugural.TROUBLE IN THE SPANISH CORTES.—MONT-  
PENSIER LOOKING UP.—The stormy debate in  
the Constituent Cortes on the 8th of March was  
marked especially by the calm and dignified  
speech of Marshal Serrano, defending the pro-  
visional government against the bitter attacks  
of the republicans, asserting the sovereign  
authority of the Cortes and insisting that the  
determination of a form of government for  
Spain and her future rules should be left to the  
Constituent Cortes alone; by the demand of the  
republican members that the Duke of Montpen-  
sier be divested of his rank as Marshal of  
Spain, and by their accusation that the pro-  
visional government was trying to smuggle him  
into the country in order to place him on the  
throne; and by the declaration of Admiral  
Topete, the Minister of Marine, amidst great  
excitement, that "a kingdom with Montpen-  
sier on the throne was preferable to a repub-  
lic." From all this we cannot but infer that  
the revolution in Spain—which for a month  
past has been stationary, if not retrograde—is  
not unlikely to be an utter failure, so far as  
the progress of republican ideas is concerned, and  
that Montpensier's chances of ascending the  
vacant throne have materially improved.FRANKLIN LITERATURE—Jokes on the new  
Cabinet.ONLY A SELL AFTER ALL.—The late row  
in a radical convention in Petersburg, Vir-  
ginia, hinged upon a proposition of Governor Wells  
to sell out the interests of the State in the Vir-  
ginia and Tennessee Railroad for two million  
two hundred thousand dollars. Put up all the  
niggers in the State at auction at this moment  
and they will not bring that amount under the  
hammer. Therefore, why bring the poor  
blackie into this squabble? The whole thing  
was nothing more nor less than a "sell," in  
which the poor whites of Virginia were about  
as much interested as the rich whites of New  
York.

## The News from Cuba.

As will be seen by our telegraphic columns,  
the steamer Henry Burden has successfully  
landed her cargo of patriots, artillery and war  
material on the coast of Cuba and delivered  
them personally into the hands of General  
Cespedes, the head and front of the Cuban  
revolutionary government. This leader, not-  
withstanding the occupation of his old head-  
quarters at Bayamo by the Spanish troops,  
maintains his confidence in the success of his  
cause and only wants arms and munitions for  
the equipment of the thousands who support  
him to make the whole island too hot to hold  
the Spanish forces. The position he occupies  
at the present moment is a proud one.Spanish writers claim that they hold a force  
of seventy thousand men and a numerous  
fleet, while the insurgents under Cespedes are  
a scattered horde who will soon be captured and  
condignly shot. Yet this scattered horde have  
held the seventy thousand Spanish troops busy  
or at bay for six months, and in that time have  
obtained dominion over more than one-half of  
the island. In view of the disparity of equip-  
ment between the two armies we are told that  
Cespedes will continue to pursue the Fabian  
policy and avoid everything like a pitched  
battle with the Spanish forces. This is the  
wisest thing he could do. It was that policy  
which defeated the triumphant Hannibal in  
Italy; it has neutralized all the efforts of  
Dulce in Cuba, and it will destroy the Caval-  
lier of Rhodes, who is to succeed him as Cap-  
tain General.The State Department at Washington to-day  
redunded with complaints of the agents of the  
Spanish government against the departure, ef-  
fected or proposed, of men, arms and munis-  
tions for the liberals in Cuba, but these sedu-  
lously omit all mention of the same things  
which by every steamer from New York they  
are pouring into Havana for the Spanish army.The best way to solve this diplomatic difficulty  
is for Congress to recognize the belligerent  
rights of the Cuban patriots, and place both  
parties on an equal footing as to the applica-  
tion of arguments manufactured in Yankee  
arsenals to prove the righteousness of their  
cause. Let General Butler present some sense-  
able resolutions in the House which shall  
supercede our present nonsensical neutrality  
laws, and relieve the great republic from the  
anomalous position of protecting all the "Plug  
Ugly" and "Blood Tub" governments which  
on this side of the Atlantic claim to govern by  
divine right and defend the exploded theory  
of human slavery. The revolution in Cuba  
has shown all the vitality necessary for a  
national recognition, and this should be ac-  
cording to it.THE TREASURY OFFICE LAW.—The bill for  
the repeal of this law passed the House again  
on Tuesday, with only sixteen votes against it.  
The desire to do justice to Grant ingiving him  
an untrammelled possession of his office is,  
therefore, stronger in the present than it was  
in the last Congress. But how stands the  
Senate? By the opposition of Senator Sumner  
it was prevented from considering this mea-  
sure when called up by Senator Sherman on  
Tuesday, and yesterday, when it was called  
up by Senator Thayer, its consideration was  
opposed by Edmunds, Howard, Williams and  
others, and the bill was finally referred to the  
Judiciary Committee, by a vote of thirty-four  
to twenty-five, where it is likely to remain  
for some time. Here, then, is the whole sit-  
uation. The House, reflecting the sentiment of  
the country, promptly does its act of justice.  
The Senate, acting for the politicians, stands  
to make terms.THE CHAMPAGNE CRY OF WASHINGTON—  
Mumm! Good Lac!THE BATTLE OPENED BETWEEN GRANT AND  
CONGRESS.—The Tenure of Office law discus-  
sion in the Senate and the refusal of this  
branch of Congress to repeal the obnoxious  
act are a virtual throwing down of the gauntlet  
to the administration. It is only the radical  
faction holding to its unswerving power. They  
are unwilling to let the monopoly of appoint-  
ments pass out of their hands. To return it to  
the branch of government where it belongs is  
against their principles. But the radical fac-  
tion cannot cling to this line of conduct many  
days longer. The people and the good sense  
of the country are against them, and they must  
yield. Leave the Executive untrammelled, and  
we shall find it impossible to continue a repub-  
lican form of government.DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—General Cuts has  
arrived in Washington.PROGRESS OF ANARCHY IN MEXICO.—General  
Gibbet and General Escutia are now the  
aids of President Juarez in Mexico. The  
heads of many fine families in Mexico have  
fallen before the go-ahead anarchy policy of  
the present head of the Mexican government.  
The end of all—the rope, if Juarez imports  
enough hemp, or the bullet, if he has credit  
enough to purchase more modern matter. The  
glorious resurrection—absorption of the coun-  
try by the United States under the progressive  
and enlightened policy of President Grant.WANTED.—The list of the late grand balls in  
Mexico.CITY TRUSTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—A bill  
has been introduced in the Pennsylvania  
Legislature to constitute a board of direc-  
tors to take charge of the city trusts of  
Philadelphia—that is, all property and estate  
whatever dedicated to charitable uses or  
trusts. A law like this would have saved  
many princely donations from being squan-  
dered or uselessly applied. The Girard dona-  
tion, for instance, if properly administered,  
was capable of conferring an incalculable  
amount of good to the poor and the sons of the  
poor; but where do we hear of a young man  
who glories in having graduated at Girard Col-  
lege? There are more graduates from the  
Free Academy in New York, who respect their  
Alma Mater, than those from Girard. It is  
well to put every charitable donation to Phila-  
delphia in trust; for, in view of certain in-  
famous church burnings, it would be difficult  
to find anybody who would trust it.